

## GEOGRAPHIC OUTLINE OF THE TOWN OF VÁC

by

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1/a. The town of Vác — one of the satellite settlements of the agglomeration around the capital — is located at the edge of the Pest Plain, on the Pest side of the Danube, right after its sudden meander to the south, within the framework of the narrow alluvium of the river and the Naszály Hill, while opposit to it, on the other side is Szentendre Island to the west, and the Pilis mountains.

At this point, four main geographic regions meet, the Northern Mountains, the part of the Great Plain between the Danube and the Tisza rivers, and the Gödöllő hills that create a transition between the other two and the fourth main region, the mountain range of Transdanubia separated from it by the Danube.

If the town's natural surroundings are regarded as a plot for man's social activities, and the region is evaluated to see whether it is suitable for this purpose, the problem has to be approached from two aspects. On one hand, all the geographic factors that motivate the *settlement's simple* and only local significance must be analysed, that ensure the *minimum conditions for human existence*. On the other hand — in their relationship with its broader surroundings — all the facilities that promote the creation of the more *compound central position and role* of the settlement in its later development *and strengthening* from among the other settlements must also be grasped. The mutual relationship of nature and society must be examined on the basis of whether, from the point of view of the human society utilizing them — the role of a given natural surrounding — and mainly of certain elements of it — they have an extremely changing value historically. Certain natural facilities will continue to reserve their significance, while others partly or totally lose it. Again others only deserve attention at a later — more developed — stage of social development.

1/b. When at a certain geographic point — in any phase of social development — a smaller or bigger number of people or group of people create a *permanent human settlement*, really the same process goes on and is repeated: the given point offers favourable conditions to one or another form of social existence, but eventually it can have more basic functions as

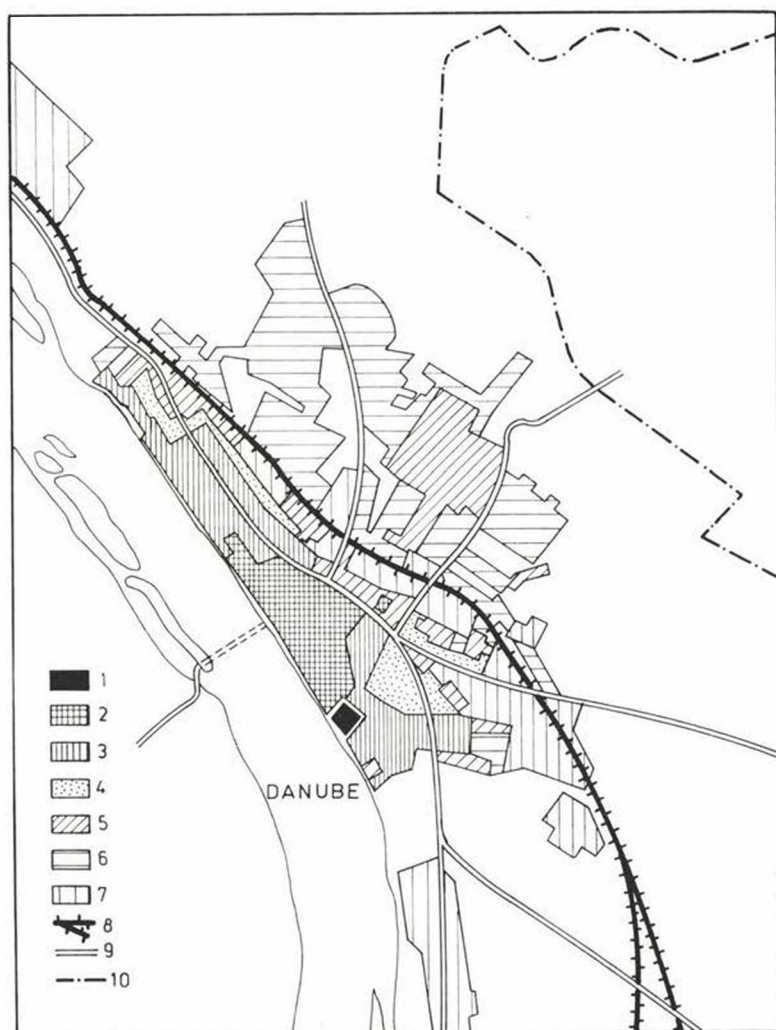
well. The human settlement is elicited on this background. Quite naturally, in the different phases of social development, different facilities of the natural surroundings always play a role. In a society that had just developed to an agricultural level, the ideal place for a settlement was on the rich soils that were easy to cultivate. Parallel with the appearance of more developed societies, further elements of the natural surrounding received importance. The role of the Danube valley and the river itself gained increased importance. The Danube as a major trading route in long distance trade, became increasingly significant. Although these circumstances did not result in an outstanding role for settlements located in the area of the present day town, they did indeed represent a major contribution to making Vác a continuously inhabited area — for short or long intervals of time — even before the appearance of the Magyars.

However, the sparse and insufficient historic traces enable us to draw the conclusion that some of the settlements in the area succeeded in acquiring a certain importance before the Hungarian conquest, by which it gained a more outstanding role than the other settlements. Following the Hungarian conquest, the town was considered suitable for the settlement of a bishopric, the basic headstone of the early Hungarian feudal state organisation — so it became the *diocese* of a bishop. *The town* — as the prevailing centre for the development of the social distribution of manpower — is an ancient historic phenomenon, and, as a historic category, is bound to accord with the laws of social-economic changes. However, its innermost gist has remained unchanged: the ability to develop some facility, the importance and role of which soon grows bigger than that of the requirement of the given settlement, and through the possession and practice of which, a determined hierarchy shapes itself between the town and its geographic background. The content, the historic date of its occurrence, and the size of the background under its influence were determined by the requirement arising from social-economic development and the conditions that were brought to life by the same process. However, the geographic location of the role elicited by the social requirements, and the potentiality of one settlement over the other similarly developed ones to satisfy requirements, is determined by the location of the given settlement in the natural and economic surroundings.

In the knowledge of the conditions of Hungarian society that had reached the phase of primary settlements, the supposition is probable that in the case of Vác, similarly to the parallel selection of other settlements that were organised into "regional centres", not local factors, but factors of macro regional importance dominated: the size of the territory occupied by the Hungarians and the location of the settling regions. During the time of the formation of the state, Vác was located in the centre region, where a few settlements — not very far from each other (Esztergom, Székesfehérvár and Veszprém) — divided among themselves the major roles at the same time or successively. A similarly detrimental factor could have been in the settling of the "system of institutions", the preliminary settlement conditions that were inherited by the Hungarians from the Slavonic

people who lived on the territory before the conquest and after that co-existed with the Hungarians.

1/c. Vác of the Middle Ages — utilizing both the local and regional privileges of its geographic location — had different roles. On one hand, the distribution of manpower among the agricultural functions of the surrounding area and the handicraftsmanship of the town concentrated there, and on the other hand, it many times became the mediator in the



*Fig. 1. The growth of Vác*

1 = old castle; 2 = built-up area at the beginning of 18th century; 3 = built-up area at the end of 18th century; 4 = built-up area at the end of 19th century; 5 = built-up area in 1940; 6 = built-up area in 1970; 7 = industrial areas; 8 = railways; 9 = main roads; 10 = boundary of Vác



trade of goods from other countries. When its function was mentioned for the first time it extended to only a small area. The settlement system of the pre-industrial, agricultural societies was primarily dominated by relatively great number, but small, central settlements having only a smaller gravitational area — due to the underdeveloped stage of transport and limited volume of goods production. The gravitational area of Vác was further limited by the sparsely populated mountain region, and, on the other hand, the town itself was engaged in significant agricultural activity, which meant that there was only a restricted market for the agricultural produce of the surrounding area. The other functions provided by the town, in the sphere of mediating in a broader distribution of labour through its geographic location, were much more significant. Vác was located along the so called "marketline", at the meeting belt of two regions leading two different economic life, the Northern Mountain Region and the Great Plain, at the exit of the roads coming down from the mountains to the plain. However, these roads not only ensured an exchange of goods between the two parts of the country, but, at the same time, they played a major role in linking up the middle of the country, the capital and the mining towns of the mountain region as well. And the road running along the left bank of the Danube, not to mention the river itself, directly connected Vác to the international road network. Its significance was also underlined by the fact that with its port on the river, and the road linking the market town with the strip between the Great Plain and the mountain region, at the foot of the mountains, on an area safe from floods, was the shortest route to the Danube. Since much of the Great Plain turned into a muddy marshland during most of the year, the transport en route for Transylvania was mainly concentrated on the above mentioned road. These market towns collected and passed on agricultural produce — partly towards the Danube — from large areas, including the wheat and wine that were so popular in the German towns. Vác became an important transit station in this trade, as the goods were then transported on the boats which started from there.

The traffic on the ferries — via Szentendre Island — soon took shape, but remained of only local importance, and did not have an outstanding role in transport between the Great Plain and Transdanubia. The huge masses of the Pilis mountain forced those using the Szentendre ferry to make a big roundabout way, giving it a formidable shortcoming compared to the ferries at Megyer and Pest.

However, Vác remained a significant key-town in the Hungarian network of towns — being in the focus of main transport arteries — up to the time of the Turkish occupation. During the period of the Turkish occupation — due to its geographic location — Vác became a major link in the line of castles on the edge of the occupied territories from the north, while retaining its role as a trading centre, and, what is more, it remained an important gateway for the trade with Austria. From the time of the dislodgement of the Turks, up to the beginning of the 18th century, the continuity of the rather depopulated and ruined town was ensured as an

unimportant agricultural settlement, only by the favourable facilities of its soil. Vác lost all its central functions. However, during the normalisation of economic life, the reorganisation of the production of goods and trade was once again activated by the town's favourable location, primarily with the help of the freshly settled German and Greek traders. As a trading town, it regained all its functions as a regional and international trading centre, and developed in a relatively balanced manner for the next two hundred years. The route leading through the town towards the west, again became important both in domestic and international trade. As a result, the first railway line of the country was built from Pest to Vác in 1846, and was soon expanded to Vienna. The period of railway building, however, that followed the era of the compromise of 1867, brought along the total destruction of the mediatory role of a number of regional centres — among them Vác — which had flourished up to then and the total rearrangement of spacial relations in the area. Budapest in the southern neighbourhood underwent a rapid development and became a leading city, and utilized every benefit of the central industrialisation and railway system, gradually taking over all the central functions from the town of Vác, which was too near to the capital. The earlier steady growth in the number of inhabitants declined. The facilities deriving from its geographic location had lost their value, and were overshadowed by the capital, which threw Vác back within the hierarchy of towns, and permanently placed it in the category of small towns. At the same time, a heavy loss occurred in the agricultural sources of Vác, the phylloxera disease spread in the historic vine-yards of the area and reduced the stocks to one third their former number. However, the decades of railway construction at the same time opened up a new phase in the industrialisation of Hungary. From the 1890s, until the outbreak of the First World War, the number of the industrial workers rose each year by 3–5 per cent. And, while the ever growing capital, with its near proximity, hindered the growth of Vác, the same proximity, in the most rapid development of industrialisation opened up the possibility for a quantitative development for the small town. The skilled labour force — that was trained through highly developed handicraftship — and the nearness of the capital that required vast supplies of manpower, turned Vác into an attractive place for the manufacturing industry, and by providing inexpensive sites and tax facilities, Vác tried to encourage the settlement of industrial units there.

Simultaneously with the development of modern industry, there was a consumption of ever increasing quantities of new raw materials. The presence of such resources ensured the conditions for the rapid and significant creation of concentrations in heavy industry everywhere. The research for new natural resources also led to wide spread surveys in the region of Vác. In the first half of the 20th century, the resources under the town promised good results. Geologists first found layers of brown coal and later bauxite. In both cases, however, it soon turned out that the quantity and quality of these resources are not too economic. Despite this, coal production amounting to a few thousand tons a year



was carried out for some decades. Fifty years had to pass before new natural resources were found near the town that resulted in the settling of a branch of heavy industry of state importance, during the phase of socialist industrialisation. The basis for the construction of the Danube Cement Works was the layers of lime stone, marly clay and clay, that for a long time had been considered useless and worthless. In addition to the local resources, the location of Vác near to the Danube also played a major role in this development, particularly as the Danube Cement Works meant close cooperation with the the Danube Steel Works, for the mutual delivery of lime stone and dross. The decades of the socialist industrialisation that began in 1949, opened up a new phase in the development of the town of Vác. The overshadowing impact of Budapest gradually declined, and the facilities deriving from the proximity to the capital changed in a positive manner. As result of the endeavours to relocate the concentrated industry in Budapest, in its early phase, some industrial units, that had cooperation links with other units in Budapest, were moved to the marginal settlements of the agglomeration, including in a high portion to Vác. Some totally new industries (the Cement Works and Tungstam unit) were set up, and some of the old units were enlarged or modified into modern production units. The construction of the new enterprises, and the building of the necessary houses for the workers led to the development of a quite significant construction and building industry, which was followed by the rapid

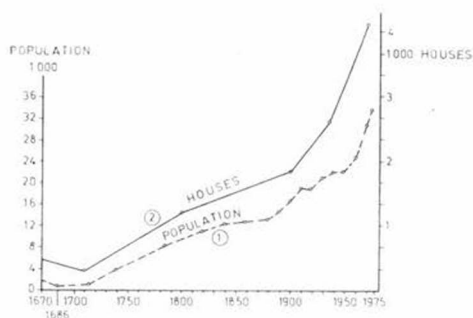


Fig. 2. Growth of population and of houses, 1670–1975

development of services. As a result, Vác became the centre of many large or medium-size companies and factories. The new constructions — that are enlarged in large scale and intensive cooperation with the capital and other major industrial centres — once again gave Vác a role of state importance in the regional distribution of manpower industry. This process naturally led to a totally different development in the life of not only the town, but also its surrounding area.

1/d. The development of the town's inhabitants truly reflects the changing predominance of its historic and geographic facilities. The period between 1840 and 1880 was characterised by extremely slow or stagnating

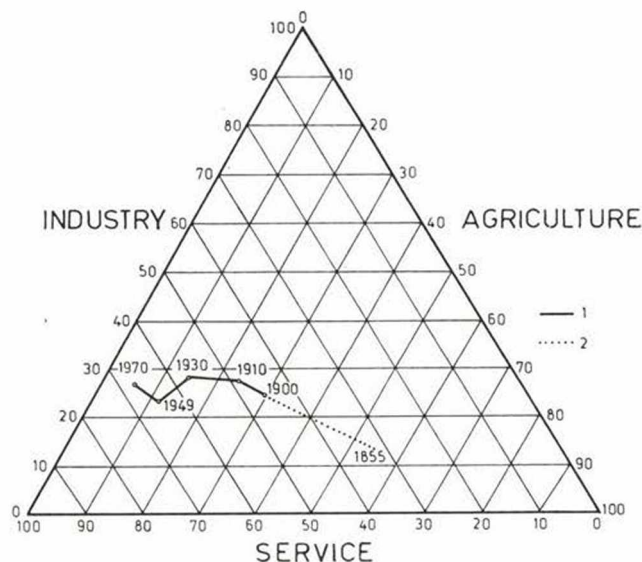


Fig. 3. Changes of the professional structure of the gainfully occupied population of Vác, 1855–1970

— 1 = on the basis of census data  
 ..... 2 = on the basis of calculation

development. The negative effects of the period between the two world wars could also be seen, since the growth of the number of inhabitants completely ceased between 1910 and 1920, and from 1940 to 1949. A steady and rapid growth in the number of inhabitants was discernible from 1720 to 1750, following the dislodgement of the Turks, and in the period between the two world wars from 1920 to 1940. Two most outstanding phases in the development of Hungarian industry had a major impact on the development of Vác. The first rapid increase in the town's inhabitants occurred between 1880 and 1910, while during the decades of socialist industrialisation, between 1949 and 1975, the increase in the inhabitants of Vác could be described as revolutionary. Alongside the increase in inhabitants, the number of the dwellings also increased. Simultaneously with the quantitative growth of its inhabitants — which in fact cannot be separated from the increase and intensification of the town's functions — it also underwent a qualitative change. The process itself and its trend can be followed in the occupational regrouping of manpower. In the 19th century — between 1820 and 1880 — Vác had about 11,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, and was definitely a town with an agricultural character, and in essence, with its handicrafts it was rather different from the towns on the Great Plain of a similar size. The largest portion of the inhabitants was employed in agriculture, but the ratio of craftsmen was about one third of the total labour force. Due to the relatively quick changes, the industrial character

of the town developed in the last two decades of the 19th century. In the period between the turn of the century and the first World War, more than the half of the labor force was employed in industry, but agriculture still remained a major source of employment.

Nearly one third of those employed in industry were craftsmen and the size of factories also ranged on a large scale: from units employing 8 to 10 people to factories with 1,300 workers. The forthcoming decades were also devoted to a strengthening of industry. Up to the beginning of the Second World War, the share of the employees in industry rose to more than 60 per cent and this figure further increased after the liberation (1945) as a result of further location of industry. At the same time, the number of those engaged in agriculture dropped to a mere 6 per cent, a real "urbanistic" rate. Regarding only the ratios, the change in the occupational regrouping would seem to be less revolutionary in the last decades, for example between 1949 and 1970 the ratio of employees industry increased by only 3 per cent, (from 64 to 67 per cent). However, during the same decades the inhabitants of Vác increased by more than 50 per cent; and the number of industrial workplaces amounted to 17,000, and the number of private craftsmen decreased to only 160 persons. These were the years that really turned Vác into a real industrial town.

During the past century, the administrative territory also underwent certain modifications with altering sign. In comparison to the slight territorial increase before the First World War, the town's territory decreased by 800 hectares after the war. In the early 1960s, the town's territory increased by more than 1,200 hectares, which it gained from the village of Kosd. This border area, largely forests, increased the territory of Vác by 20 per cent. As a result of this extra territory, and the speed and character

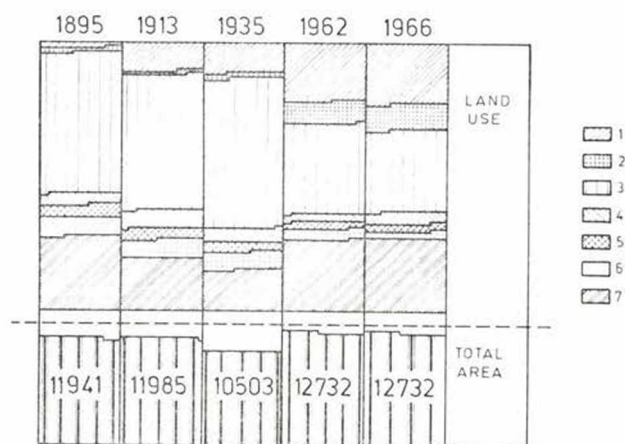


Fig. 4. Changes in the land utilization of Vác's territory, 1895 - 1966

1 = ploughland; 2 = garden, orchards; 3 = vineyard; 4 = meadow; 5 = pasture; 6 = forest; 7 = built-up area



of the industrialising, the utilization and cultivational structure of the 7,260 hectares underwent a significant change. Due to the creation of new industrial units and the growth of urban areas, the built-up areas rose most rapidly. Although to a lesser extent, there was a significant increase in garden and orchard areas, and — due to the newly gained forests — the wooded area also suddenly expanded. In a similar way to other parts of the country, the industrial and urban areas gained predominance with acquisition of arable land and secondly of meadow and pasture areas. Thus, compared to the 1930s, by the mid 1960s, rather less than two thirds of the former arable land remained intact.

1/e. A geographic approach and analysis of the town's activities could not be limited to its administrative territory. As the economic and social focus of development, a town was always closely linked with its gravitational area, and its geographic background. A settlement becomes a town — and a town acquires importance through the size of the surroundings it influences, and the character and intensity of its organic links with its surroundings. The development phases of the town of Vác were also been motivated by the role it played through its central functions, that is, the activity it exercised on its surroundings. Following the development of the central functions of the town, their expansion had several effects on the activities of the town itself. On one hand, the size of its immediate geographic surroundings changed, and, on the other hand, the character of the links of the town to the surrounding area became more complex and more intensive. The utilisation of the internal territories of the town in the different phases of historic development were also characterised by the definitive spatial arrangement of functions. In the *early phase* of the territorial arrangement of manpower — that concluded in the last third of the 19th century — the role of Vác as a town was limited to the concentration of craftsmanship and a place for trading. Trade among the town dwellers themselves and trade with the inhabitants of the surrounding area were carried out at the weekly markets, and its function as a trading centre for larger areas was controlled by the rhythm of the fairs held a few times each year. From among the central functions, the craftsmanship and manufactures were not concentrated to functionally separable smaller centres or strips in their location, but spread all through the town in the houses. Only the trading functions, the regularly repeated acts of trading were located to certain points in the town, at the market places. In the *second phase* — that concluded with the end of the First World War — together with the wave of industrialisation, a number of small and medium size industrial units were settled in the town. These were also located sporadically in the town, but, according to their space-consuming character — they were mainly located away from the centre of the town, alongside the railway line from the western direction. Simultaneously with the development of industrialisation and railway transport, the earlier role of Vác as a trading centre totally diminished. As a result, the size of the significantly reduced gravitational area was determined by the trading links between the town and the surrounding area, and the slowly developing

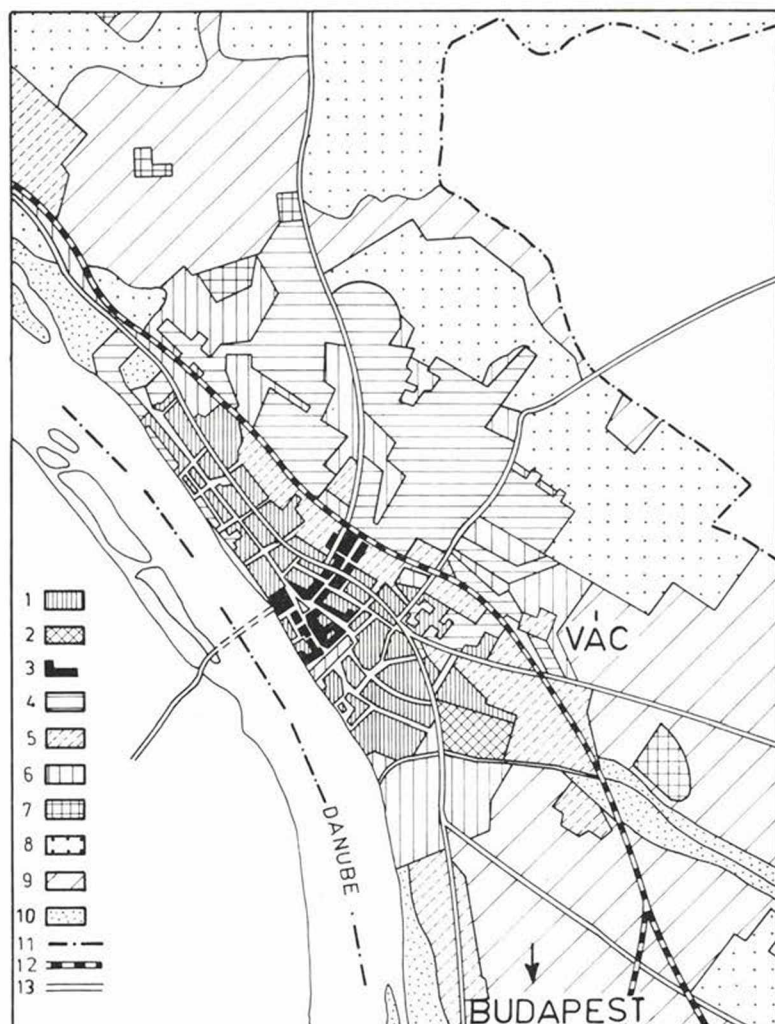


Fig. 5. Functional land use of Vác

1 = closed residential district; 2 = new built residential district; 3 = centre; 4 = residential areas with green spaces; 5 = industrial areas; 6 = green spaces; 7 = built-up areas of neighbouring villages; 8 = orchards, vineyard; 9 = arable land; 10 = meadow; 11 = boundary of town; 12 = railways; 13 = main roads

flow of labour from the neighbouring villages. The *third phase* lasted to the end of the Second World War. It was characterised on one hand by the upswing in large scale industry, and, on the other hand, by the development of the reasonable functional division of the urban area, namely, the separation of the industrial and dwelling regions began. In contrast to the development towards the Danube – for the first time the town



spread further than the railway line — and the Deákváros site was laid out with its parks. Due to industrialisation, there was a large increase in the pace of commuting from the neighbouring villages to the workplaces in the town, and this process, together with its trade, cultural and administrative links, brought the town into more intensive contact with its gravitational area. The *fourth phase* in the development of Vác was started by socialist industrialisation, which during three decades transformed it into a well developed industrial town. It doubled its built-up areas and the new housing areas extended along the full length of the railway line. Simultaneously the zones of different functions more definitely separated from each other. The central housing district, mainly consisting of several-storey buildings — is located in the embrace of the Danube and the motorway more or less running alongside it. A modern, continually increasing housing site with many storey buildings is attached to this, in a south-east direction. In the centre of the inner-town, around the main square, and in the axis of the road that leads to the railway, the heart of the town took shape, and its core includes the administrative, trade and other service institutions. The ever increasing housing estate of Vác, with gardens on a large area, is located between the Budapest—Szob railway line and the slopes of Naszály Hill, where some cultural and health institutions—requiring larger territories — are located. Most of the industrial units have been settled in a concentrated form, outside the housing areas. The oldest industrial zone of the town is closely situated alongside the west side of the railway line, while the industrial projects were built outside the town, partly on the bank of the Danube, and partly along the railway and the motorway, creating continuous zones. The intensive industrialisation, naturally, not only resulted in the growth of the town, but created a totally new basis in the relations between the town and its surroundings. As a result of this process, in which the towns acted as a catalyst — including the town of Vác — in the industrial development, the more or less undisturbed social isolation of the villages dissolved, and economic autarchy was completed during the past 25 years, on a nation-wide level, just as in the region of Vác. The intensity of the process was speeded up by the parallel socialist reorganisation of agriculture. The historic change simultaneously occurring in the spheres of towns and villages mobilised a significant labour force. The strengthening industry provided inexpensive and effective equipment for agriculture, and the manpower liberated this way was immediately absorbed by industry. The number of local workplaces doubled in the town of Vác between 1949 and 1970 — while the service industries also underwent a significant development, and the number of industrial workplaces have nearly trebled. During the same period the inhabitants of the town increased by 35 per cent, and one sixth of this derived from a natural increase, and the remainder from the migrational differences. During these two decades, more than 10,000 people migrated to the town, most of them from the younger age groups. Due to this, and the mobilisation of new, local resources of manpower during the past 20 years, the inhabitants of working age increased at double the speed of the total inhabitants.



However, the ever increasing need for more manpower could not be fulfilled from local resources. The missing labour force was supplied from the settlements surrounding the town. The industrial workers of the neighbouring villages commute daily between their homes and their workplaces. Within this process, Vác linked the surrounding agricultural settlements at a rapid speed and more intensively. The widening relations, primarily developed as an issue of the increased concentration of the workplaces settled in the town. The development of industry in Vác can only partly be regarded as autochthon, because of the further development of industrial branches that settled earlier or were newly based on the local resources of manpower. Vác did not develop in competition with Budapest, and independently

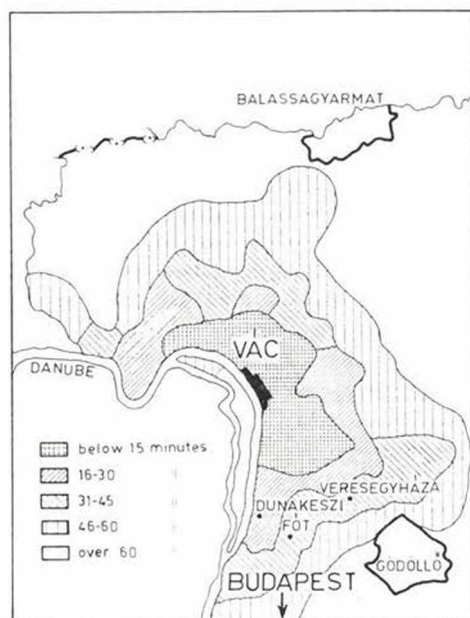


Fig. 7. Commuting time distance, 1975

from it, but on the contrary, the town could increase its importance as a town and industrial centre right through the capital. In the first place, the industry of Vác could develop due to the closeness of the capital's agglomeration, its developing organic cooperational links, with the industry of the agglomeration, and due to its efforts aimed at the industrially overburdened capital, and the loosening of Budapest's industrial concentration. In the early phase of decentralisation, the zone of small towns around the capital cushioned the first wave of new industrial settlements, setting out of capital. Esztergom, Szászhalmabatta, Cegléd and Gödöllő played a similar role to that of Vác. So the "small agglomeration" that took shape around Vác is, respectively, an organic part or element of the industrial

and population concentration that embraces the capital. However, the industry in Vác, within the central industrial zone undoubtedly developed at extremely rapid speed. Naturally, its location on the bank of the Danube, and its natural resources — for example, the settlement of the cement works — played a major role in this. Alongside the increase in industrial workplaces, the significance of the town's other central functions also expanded. In addition to the administrative links, Vác increased its gravitational area with its services in the field of transport, trade, culture and health. The dominance of Vác's central functions became evident after 1960. The life of some of the neighbouring settlements became totally dependent on Vác, more than half of the labour force being employed in workplaces in Vác. In the next zone of Vác's gravitational area, another ten settlements are included, along the north-east to south-west axis. The villages of these two *internal zones* — 30-50 percent of their manpower working in Vác — can be regarded as dormitory settlements of Vác, where the process of suburbanisation has already started. The population has gradually been rearranged, and the settlements which earlier mainly had an agricultural character have tended to change their occupational structure to that of an industrial settlement. There are two more essential factors in which these settlements differ from the neighbouring villages or from Hun-

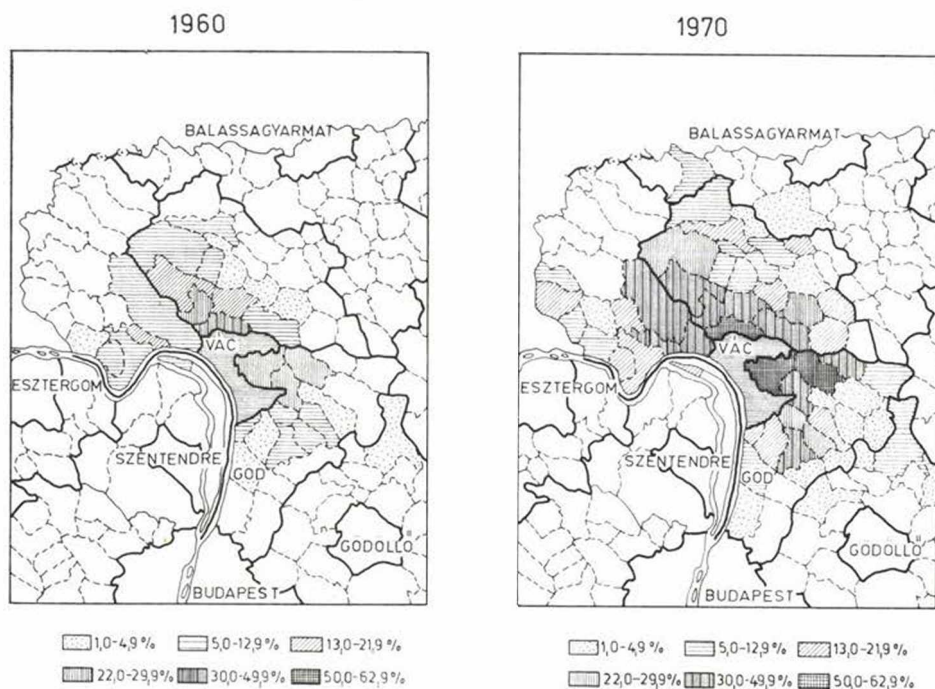


Fig. 6. Commuters to town as a percentage of wage-earners residing at the neighbouring settlements, 1960 and 1970

## The division of industrial units, construction and service industrial

Employee size-class	Number of industrial units and their employes			Construction units and their employes		
	Empl. number	Establishments	%	Empl. number	Establishments	%
2000 – 2500	2 420	1	16,6	—	—	—
1500 – 2000	6 844	4	46,9	—	—	—
1000 – 1500	1 079	1	7,4	1041	1	46,1
500 – 1000	3 554	5	24,4	742	1	32,9
250 – 500	—	—	—	401	1	17,8
100 – 250	446	3	3,1	—	—	—
under 100	238	3	1,6	72	1	3,2
Altogether	14 581	17	100,0	2 256	4	100,0

garian settlements with an agricultural character. While the number of inhabitants in the agricultural-type settlements shows a decreasing tendency, the process in the above mentioned settlements — in a similar manner to other settlements with an industrial character — is continually increasing. As a result of higher educational standards in industry and the service industries, the educational standards in these settlements — the number of years spent on studies per head — is also more favourable in comparison to that of an agricultural settlement. Those employed in industry and the service industries, not only became more educated, but, at the same time, more mobile. Their incomes grew — and although the so called double-occupation is still very widespread, that is, a large percentage

## The division of workplaces and working force in Vác, 1975

Residents .....	30 737
Daytime population .....	38 683
Number of local workplaces	23 897
From this .....	
Industry .....	14,718
Construction industry .....	2,157
Transport .....	1,710
Trade .....	1,587
Agriculture .....	1,086
Others .....	2,642
Local labor force .....	15 951
Local inhabitants locally employed .....	14 107
Commuters-in .....	9 790
Commuters-out .....	1 844
The number of workplaces in the ratio of actively.....	
working local inhabitants % .....	149,8



## units in Vác on the basis of the number of those employed, 1975

Trading units and their staff			Transport units and their staff			Service industrial units and their staff			Health institutions and their staff		
Empl. number	Establ.	%	Empl. number	Establ.	%	Empl. number	Establ.	%	Empl. number	Establ.	%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 090	1	38,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 058	2	37,6	700	1	37,1	813	1	56,3	984	1	88,3
—	—	—	811	2	42,9	305	1	21,1	—	—	—
358	3	12,3	377	2	20,0	281	2	19,4	118	1	10,6
321	6	11,4	—	—	0,0	46	2	3,2	12	1	1,1
2 815	12	100,0	1 888	5	100,0	1 445	6	100,0	1 114	3	100,0

of the population are also engaged in agricultural production — their needs have also become adapted and their daily consumption tends to be similar to that of urban dwellers. The impact of Vác, however, extends further than this, along the Danube and Ipoly rivers and the No. 2 international motorway, in this outer zone 13 to 22 per cent of the local inhabitants are employed in Vác. The town has a relatively weak effect in southern direction, since the working inhabitants of these settlements are mainly absorbed by the capital. The extension of Vác's gravitational area was also promoted by the favourable public transport facilities. Most of the daily commuters can get from their homes to their workplaces in less than 30 minutes, and irrespective of a slight number of exceptions, the travelling time from the farthest place doesn't exceed 60 minutes.

## Gravitation of Vác's educational institutions, 1975

	Grammar schools	Secondary technical schools	Vocational training schools
Number of schools.....	2	4	1
Number of students.....	934	1441	534
From them local residents.....	417	381	174
From them village residents.....	335	706	318
Living in dormitory.....	173	336	40
Village residents renting room.....	9	18	2

B)

## Gravitational area of the Vác hospital, 1975

Number of patients.....	17,542
From them local residents.....	7,016
From the village residents.....	10,526

## The changes in the occupational structure of the working population (%), 1900 – 1970

Year	Agricultural	Industrial	Services, other
		employees	
1900 .....	30	46	24
1910 .....	24	49	27
1930 .....	15	57	28
1949 .....	12	64	24
1970 .....	6	67	27

## The formation of Vác's territory and utilisation of territory, 1895 – 1966

Year	1895	1913	1935	1962	1966	1978
Full territory ha	6878	7903	6050	7334	7334	7334
From this (%)						
arable land .....	52.7	50.4	55.6	33.2	29.9	27.4
orchards and gardens .....	1.6	1.1	2.0	8.3	10.0	10.7
vineyards .....	4.5	6.9	5.1	3.0	4.6	4.8
meadows .....	4.4	4.3	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.3
pastures .....	7.3	6.6	6.8	4.0	2.2	1.7
forests .....	27.7	19.9	15.5	27.2	28.0	28.0
built-up area .....	1.8	10.8	11.4	21.6	22.3	25.1

## РЕЗЮМЕ

## ГОРОД – САТЕЛЛИТ СТОЛИЧНОЙ АГЛОМЕРАЦИИ – ВАЦ

Город Вац расположен в 30-ти километрах к северу от Будапешта, на окраине внутреннего миграционного пояса его агломерации. Имея длительное историческое прошлое, поселение играло важную роль центрального места уже в период обретения венграми родины, а в настоящее время вступило в период нового расцвета, благодаря децентрализации промышленности столицы. В период социалистической индустриализации 1949 – 1970 годов его население увеличилось на 50% и, вследствие перенесения сюда крупных предприятий, город превратился в развитый промышленный центр. Интенсивная индустриализация способствовала созданию связей нового типа между городом и окрестностями: количество мест приложения труда в городе, увеличившись в 2 раза, притянуло рабочую силу, высвободившуюся из сельского хозяйства пригородных сел. Сложившаяся вокруг города микро-агломерация органически влилась в окружающую столицу промышленную и поселенческую концентрацию. Из трех соседних с Вацом сел – 50%, а из 10-ти других – 30 – 50% их самостоятельного населения ездит ежедневно на работу в город. В этой зоне внутренних миграций отмечается процесс формирования пригородов, и, наряду с ростом размеров вышеобозначенных сел, в структуре их самостоятельного населения начинают преобладать занятые в промышленности.